

A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF COLORECTAL MALIGNANCIES

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND :

Colorectal cancers remain one of the most dynamic fields in oncology. Age impacts colorectal cancer incidence greater than any other demographic factor. To that end, sporadic colorectal cancer increases dramatically above the age of 45 to 50 years for all groups.

METHODS:

Cases of colorectal carcinomas collected during the period of January 2015 to January 2016 of 12 months were utilized for this Study and follow up of colorectal carcinoma in Govt. Stanley Hospital, Chennai. A total No. of 50 cases of which 8 presented as Emergencies. Detailed history was elicited from each patient with special preferences to family history habitations and early symptomatology.

RESULT:

Incidence of colorectal carcinoma is on the increase in the past few years. Commonest age group of colorectal carcinoma was 4 - 6th decade, (middle age and elderly age). Ca rectum was most common site of large bowel in this study(62%). There is also an increase incidence on the right side of colon (32%).

CONCLUSION:

Any patient of middle and elderly age group who presenting with bleeding PR and altered bowel habits should be investigated thoroughly with per rectal, proctoscopic or sigmoidoscopic examination. Patient presenting with advanced stage had poor prognosis. patients must be educated about the symptom and etiology of colorectal malignancy and importance of screening in those with family history, in order to get a earlier treatment and better outcome.

